

### Hon. B. H. Hill's Speech—Continued.

ments; defile your own race, and flippantly say the Constitution is dead! Go on, with your work of ruin, ye hell-born rioters in sacred things! I but remember for all these things the people will call you to judgment. [Prolonged applause.] Ah! what an issue you have made for yourselves. Succeeded, and you destroy the Constitution! Fail, and you have covered the land with mourning. Succeeded, and you bring ruin on yourselves and all the country! Fail, and you bring infamy upon yourselves and all your deluded followers! Succeeded, and you are the perjured assassins of liberty! Fail, and you are defeated, despised traitors forever. Ye who aspire to be Radical Governors and Judges in Georgia, I paint before you this day your destiny. [Unbounded applause.] You are but cowards and knaves, and the time will come when you will call upon the rocks and mountains to fall on you and the darkness to hide you from an outraged people. [Applause.]

Does it do you good to trample on the Constitution—deceive the negroes and ruin the country? It may be sweet now, but I tell you the sulphurous fires of public infamy will never be quenched on your spirits. [Applause.] I pity you from my soul. Would that the time had never come when I had to stand upon Georgia's soil and thus talk to Georgians. A struggle is coming. It may be a long and bloody one, and you who advocate this wicked scheme will perish in it, unless the people now arouse and check its consummation. Let every true law loving man rally at once to the standard of the Constitution of his country. [Applause.] Come. Do not abandon your rights. Defend them. Talk for them, and if need be, before God and the country, fight and die for them. [Enthusiastic and prolonged applause.] Do not talk or think of secession or disunion, but come up to the good old platform of our fathers—the Constitution. Let all, North and South, come and swear before God that we will abide by it in good faith, and oppose everything that violates it. The man who loves the Constitution now and is willing to live and die for it, is my friend and brother, though he come from the frozen peak of Mount Washington; and the man who is for trampling upon it is my enemy, and I shall hold him so, though he come from the sunny clime of the orange and the cotton bloom. That is my issue.

Oh how sorry a creature is the man who cannot stand up for the truth, when the country is in danger. There never was such an opportunity as now exists for a man to show of what stuff he is made. How can you go about the street and say, "All is wrong, but I cannot help it!" You want courage, my friend! You are a coward! You lack courage to tell the truth and would sell your birthright for a temporary mess of pottage, even for a little bit of a judgeship or a bureau officer's place.

But some one says: "How will you resist it?" I will resist it first by not approving it. If everybody would do that it would be effectually resisted so far as we are concerned. But the so-called Congress has provided a cover for itself in advance, under which to hide from the odium attaching to this scheme. It has provided that you can vote either for or against a convention and again vote for or against whatever constitution it may frame. It is sought to make us responsible for whatever may be the consequences, and relieve them. After a while when you become alarmed at the results, they will say, "We did not do this; we only gave you a chance and you did it."

But if we defeat this, it is said, military rule will continue. Certainly—until wicked men shall be driven from power. But let it be so. General Pope seems to be a gentleman, and I infinitely prefer his rule to the rule of such men as you will get under this scheme. Besides, the new government, if inaugurated, will not be able to live a day without military protection. It is safer to be governed by power than by treachery.

Perhaps you will think I have overdrawn the picture of the fearful consequences of accepting this scheme. I recollect an incident which occurred over six years ago, when I was urging the people of Georgia not to secede, because the country would thereby fall into the hands of Radicals, and predicted war and its attendant sufferings as the result—though then deemed visionary. I would be almost ashamed now to read my remarks of that day—my picture would be so tame and so far short of the dreadful reality that has followed. A very prominent gentleman replied to me, urging that there would be no war, and to prove it, he read an article from Horace Greeley's "Tribune" and old Ben Wade's speech, declaring the South had a right to secede, and if she chose to exercise that right, they should be allowed to do so in peace. He then said that Greeley and Wade were better friends of the South than I, who was born here, for I was trying to frighten the Southern people from the exercise of a right which they conceded, and they were representative men of their party. What could I say in reply? I could only tell him the truth—that these men only desired to encourage the South to disunion for their wicked purposes to destroy the Constitution; and that a great government could not be dissolved without blood; and what have Greeley and Wade done since that time! and now I advise you to reject this scheme of force, fraud and deceit which Congress has devised. If you, of your own free will, submit to it, you will see the consequences of it.

I advise you to register. There is no dishonor in that. It is arming yourself with an important power to be wielded against the nefarious scheme, but don't vote for a convention—don't go for anything whatever which is an assent to the scheme, but be against it at every step. Never go half way with a traitor, nor compromise with treason or robbery. If they hold a convention, vote against ratification—vote against all their measures and men, and indict every one who, under such void authority, invade your rights according to existing State laws. That's my policy. Fight this scheme all the time. I have no more idea of obeying than John Hampden had of paying ship-money, because I have taken an oath to support the Constitution, and I intend to keep it.

This whole scheme is in violation of all the issues of the war—all the promises during its progress—and all the terms of surrender. More than a hundred thousand men abandoned Lee's army because they were assured that if they laid down their arms they would be in the Union again with all their rights as before. I knew the promise was false, and warned you against the seductions of the Syren. The people—the soldiers of the United States—were then willing to fulfil the obliga-

tion; but the politicians intended to do it for you. Such men as Sumner and Stevens never intended to carry out the pledge of the nation. They would acknowledge the independence of the Confederate States to day before they would agree to restore the old Union, even with slavery abolished. I respect the Northern man who honestly fought for the Union, but I despise the traitors who, under the name of Union, have used the Northern people to destroy the South, and then to destroy the Constitution. The people of the North have been long discovering this deception, but they will be compelled to see it before the traitors can go much further in their work.

How many people in Atlanta belong to the "loyal league?" [Laughter.] I warn all decent men to abandon such dens. I know the times have been such that many good men have naturally gone astray. But save yourselves before it is too late! Destroy all the evidences of your membership—bind all your comrades to mutual concealment of the fact that you were members, and come out. You are pardonable for the past; but if you continue you will be covered with shame, and your very children will disown you. Come, join the Patriots' League. Our only pledge is to support the Constitution—love its friends and hate its enemies, and proclaim our love and hatred at noon-day and from the housetops. Save yourselves now, or be forever lost to decent society and your own self-respect. All the brave and true men, even at the North, respect this day more than they do you. The very Radicals will use, but even they will despise, the Southern man who becomes their sympathizer.

My colored friends, will you receive a word of admonition? Of all the people, you will most need the protection of the law. You will most suffer by anarchy and usurpation. Do you believe that the man who is faithless to the Constitution of the country will be faithful to you? If a man will take an oath to support the Constitution and then violate it, can you rely upon his keeping any promise to you? No; I tell you such people are friends to nothing but their own interest. They are betrayers of the Constitution to keep themselves in office; they desire to use you to help them get office, [applause] and they will betray you whenever they find it to their interest to do so.

They tell you they are your friends. It is false; they are your very worst enemies. They tell you they set you free. It is false. These vile creatures who come among you and put themselves on a level with you, never went with the army except to steal spoons, jewelry and gold watches. [Great applause.] They are too low to be brave. They are dirty spawn, cast out from decent society, who come down here and seek to use you to further their own base purposes.

They promise you lands, and teach you to hate the Southern people, whom you have known always and who never deceived you. Are you foolish enough to believe that you can get another man's land for nothing, and that the white people will give up their land without resistance?

If you get up strife between your race and the white race do you not know you must perish? You are now ten to one the weaker race. You will grow weaker every day. You can have no safety but in the Constitution and no peace except by cultivating relations of kindness with those who are fixed here, who need your services, and who are willing to protect you.

The same experiment which is now being attempted with you by these Northern knaves who seek your votes was attempted by similar people in France for the negroes in Hayti. They passed laws to give the negroes political equality—abolished all distinctions of color—and what was the result? There was first a war of classes; then a war between the whites on one side and the blacks and mulattoes on the other. Then there was a war between the blacks and the mulattoes, and neither white, black nor mulatto have ever seen peace or prosperity in Hayti since.

These men intend your extermination. Some of them are writing books in favor of your extermination, and I have myself heard some of them avow that you ought to be exterminated or driven from the country. These are the same people whose fathers found the Indians here. They declared the Earth was the Lord's and belonged to his saints, and that they were his priests. Then they killed and drove off the poor Indian and took his lands. If you do not make and keep friends of the Southern people, your fate is that of the Indians! Woe to your race! You will know your race is not prepared to vote. Why do you care to do what you do not understand? Improve yourselves. Learn to read and to write; be industrious; lay up your means; acquire homes; live in peace with your neighbors; and drive off, as you would a serpent, the miserable, dirty adventurers who come among you, and who, being too low to be received into white society, seek to foment among you hatred for the descent of the white race. You can always know a gentleman, whether from the North or South, and all such respect and esteem—for such will not deceive you. Do not desire to vote until you are qualified to vote, and then look for the right to be given, not in a manner that violates the Constitution, but in accordance with it, and through your own State governments. I feel more deeply for you than I do for the white race. White people ought to know better than to disregard the laws and expect any good. But you do not know the laws; you do not understand deceivers.

I am willing, anxious to welcome among us good and true men from the North who come to help build up our country, and add to its prosperity. I wish they would come on and come in multitudes. They will find us friends. But when I see the low dingy creatures—hatched from the venomous eggs of treason—coming here as mere adventurers to get offices through negro votes—to ride into power on the deluded negro's shoulders—and creeping into secret leagues with negroes and a few renegade Southern whites, and talking flippantly about disfranchising the wisest and best men of the land, because they know it is the only possible chance for knaves and fools like themselves to get places, I can but feel ashamed that such monsters are to be considered as belonging to the human species. I warn you, my colored friends, if you would be respectable in society, or prosperous in your purse, or decent in your own feelings, to avoid all such people. They will hug you and call you friends, and talk about your friends, but they will pull you down to degradation, to poverty, to poverty and to shame. They have white skins but black hearts, and will ruin your characters if you associate with them.

They are creatures born of political acidity and treasonable conspiracy, and are the enemies of all good governments and of all decent people. [Applause.]

And now, my friends of all races, of all colors, of all nations, of all sexes, of all ages—let us resolve to stand by our Constitution, and surrender it to no enemy. This is our country. Let us resolve that we will never be driven from it, nor ostracized in it. Mr. Hill concluded amidst rapturous and prolonged cheering. When it had somewhat subsided a gentleman in the rear of the audience proposed three cheers for the only man south of Mason and Dixon's line that has proclaimed the truth from the seaboard to the mountains, which the vast assembly gave with a hearty will.

**SOUTHERN RAILROADS.**—The report of the Special Committee of the House of Representatives of Congress, appointed to investigate the surrender of the Southern railroads at the close of the war, has been published. It is a carefully drawn up document, and contains much interesting information concerning the use, working and benefit of these roads to the Government, as well as the manner in which the roads were surrendered to the original owners. Secretary Stanton was examined, and his opinion on the subject being asked, he gave it as follows:

My opinion is now, that, although the course pursued has not been followed by all the good results that were anticipated, yet the measures were wise and judicious, and the best course that could have been taken by the Government, with the facts that were then before them, and even with the facts that are now before them. I think good has resulted in opening these channels of commerce, in getting from the rebel States their productions, and in furnishing them with supplies, without which, there is reason to believe there would have been starvation to a deplorable extent. And, regarded as a pecuniary question, if it could be estimated, I think that the benefit far exceeds the money value of the roads and property turned over; and even with the experience and the disappointment of anticipated hopes as to the speedy restoration of peace that now exists, I would not, as at present advised, be prepared to recommend any other or different measure.

The revelations of the Conover case caused great consternation in Washington and elsewhere; and to counteract the significance of these revelations persons connected with the Insurrection Committee and the Bureau of Military Justice are charged with having connected a counter-blast to impugn the credibility of the witness, who, perjurer as he is, was cunning enough to preserve the written documents, as proof of his assertions. Certain jail-birds have been procured, who swear that the Conover revelation was concocted by Ben. Wood and Roger A. Pryor. These gentlemen have promptly branded this assertion as an unmitigated falsehood, and are prepared to punish its instigators.

**SIGNIFICANT FROM THE ORGAN.**—The "National Intelligencer," of Wednesday, says:

As to the reports of the removal of others of the military strata, telegraphed from this city, we have no definite information. We are satisfied, however, that no man will be permitted to play the monarch in this country with impunity. With the consent of Europe—we might say of the civilized world—the Monroe doctrine has become the settled policy of this country in respect to dominions on this continent outside of the jurisdiction of the United States; and it could hardly be supposed that, in this republic, men "dressed in little a brief authority" will long be allowed to exercise a despotism for which they can find no warrant even in the unconstitutional acts of Congress, and which far exceeds in atrocity any tyrant in the old world.

**NO PARTISAN RECONSTRUCTION.**—The Buffalo "Commercial Advertiser," (Republican), commenting upon the removal of Stanton and the appointment of Gen. Grant ad interim to the Bureau of War, says:

"What the country needs most, at present, is a straight-forward, non-partisan execution of the reconstruction Acts. The South should be made to understand, by daily practical demonstration, that the letter and spirit of the laws will be observed; that they will not be interpreted or executed in the interests of Northern extremists or of Southern rebels. We think it is safe to assume that Gen. Grant may be depended upon to do this."

**AUGUSTA, August 21.**—General Orders No. 53, from Gen. Pope's headquarters, directs that grand and petit juries, for the trial of all cases in his department, be hereafter drawn exclusively from the lists of registered voters, without discrimination. Sheriff's will require jurors to swear that they were registered, specifying the precinct and county; which affidavits are to be placed on file in court.

**VIENNA, August 22.**—The organ of Baron Von Bismarck reports a defensive alliance formed between Austria and France.

**PARIS, August 22.**—It is said that one of the results of the Salzburg conference is that France and Austria insist upon the formation of a South German Confederation, under the head of the Austrian Emperor; they also agreed regarding the Eastern question.

**WASHINGTON, August 22.**—Gen. Sickles telegraphed to General Grant, asking the revocation or suspension of Executive instructions suspending his Order No. 10, in its application to Federal Court processes, until Sickles can argue the latter. In compliance with this request, the Executive order has been suspended until Sickles can give his views.

**CAPT. W. T. McNEELY,** commander of the steamer Pilot Boy, which plies between Beaufort and Charleston, has been tried and found guilty by a Military Commission, of a violation of paragraph VII, General Orders No. 32, in refusing to grant a first class cabin passage to a colored woman, and has been sentenced by Gen. Sickles to pay a fine of \$250.

**DENVER, August 21.**—Returns show a Republican majority in both branches of the Territorial Legislature.

The number of large fires throughout the United States, during July last, at which the loss was over \$20,000 or upward, was 37, and the aggregate loss was \$3,225,000. In June, the total loss by fire was \$41,760,000. During the seven months of 1867 that have passed, the total value of the property lost by conflagration has been \$250,880,000.

**DECREASE OF SOUTHERN POPULATION.**—The authorities of Mississippi provided for taking the census of the State last year, a statement of the result of which recently appeared in the "Jackson Clarion." The figures are suggestive. The total population in 1863 was as follows: Whites, 343,460; blacks, 381,258. Total, 724,718.

In 1860, the aggregate population was as follows: Whites, 353,899; blacks, 447,404. The actual decrease of population during the six years, from 1860 to 1866, was, therefore: Whites, 10,430; blacks, 66,146. Total, 76,585.

The ratio of increase from 1850 to 1860, of whites, was about twenty per cent., and of blacks something more than forty per cent. Under this ratio of increase during the past six years, there should have been a population in Mississippi of 854,000, instead of 724,000, which shows a loss of population by a failure to increase of 230,000. This, added to the natural loss, aggregates a total loss of population of 306,000, in the space of six years! Of this loss, the whites suffered to the extent of 52,000, and the blacks 254,000.

Thus it will be seen that Mississippi emerged from the war minus nearly a third of a million of her people, one-quarter of a million being blacks. Instead of increasing, as previous to the war, she commenced the retrograde march, giving up nearly one-tenth of the population she held at the commencement of the war. These figures should arrest the attention not only of the people of Mississippi, but the statesmen of the country.

With the exception of Texas, it is highly probable that all the other unreconstructed States are in a condition similar to Mississippi in this respect.

**IRA ALDRIDGE,** the celebrated negro tragedian, died, on Saturday last, during a professional tour in Poland. He was a native of Maryland; picked up the ship-building when a boy, and attracted the notice of Edmund Keane, during the tour of the latter in this country, forty years ago. He accompanied the great actor to Europe as a body servant, manifested considerable theatrical genius, and went on the stage. The prejudices of color were too strong for him to succeed in this country, but he was popular in Europe. He was engaged to appear at the Academy of Music, in New York, during the month of September.

At a picnic, near Vicksburg, on Thursday, poison was put in the refreshments by unknown parties. Five whites and three blacks died, and six or eight persons are not expected to recover.

In a lengthy article the Washington Chronicle attacks the internal revenue system as a stupendous engine of fraud, and advocates making the Bureau a separate department.

**OFFICIAL RETURNS** from the Kentucky election show that Helm beats the radicals 56,000, the third party 74,000, and has a majority over both of 43,000.

**CANDOR.**—There is nothing sheds so fine a light upon the human mind as candor. It was called "whiteness" by the ancients for its purity; and it has always won the esteem due to the most admirable of the virtues. However little sought for or practiced, all do it the homage of their praise, and all feel the power and charm of its influence. The man whose opinions make the deepest mark upon his fellow men, whose influence is the most lasting and efficient, whose friendship is instinctively sought where all others have proved faithless, is not the man of brilliant parts, or flattering tongue, or splendid genius, or commanding power; but he whose lucid candor and ingenious truth transmit the hearts, real feelings, pure and without refraction. There are other qualities which are more showy, and other traits that have a higher place in the world's code of honor, but none are better, or rather less tarnish by use, or claim a deeper homage in that silent reverence which the mind must pay to virtue.

A sharp talking lady was reproved by her husband, who requested her to keep her tongue in her mouth. "My dear," responded the wife, "it's against the law to carry concealed weapons." This is in accordance with Gen. Sickles' order.—*Phenix.*

A DARK story goes that kegs of old nails are thrown into the Saratoga Springs at night to secure the flavor. Glue and mackerel skins are also hinted at.

The old gentleman who poked his head from "behind the times," had it knocked soundly by a "passing event."

A BASHFUL young man escorted an equally bashful young lady home. As they approached the dwelling of the damsel she said, exultingly, "Johel, don't you tell anybody you bawled me home." "Sary," said he emphatically, "don't you mind; I'm as much ashamed of it as you are."

"I PRESSED her gentle form to me, and whispered in her ear, if when I was far away, for me she'd shed a tear?" I paused for some cheering words my throbbing heart to cool, and with her rosy lips she said: "Oh, Bill you're such a fool!"

**THE STATE OF SOUTH CAROLINA,** PICKENS—IN THE COMMON PLEAS. Foreign Attachment. vs. J. MORGAN, Plaintiff, vs. F. M. MORGAN, Defendant.

WILLIAMS, the Plaintiff did, on the 5th day of February, 1867, file his declaration against the Defendant, (who, as it is said, is absent from the limits of this State, and has neither wife nor attorney known within the same, upon whom a copy of the said declaration might be served: It is therefore ordered, that the said defendant do appear and plead thereto, on or before the 14th day of March, 1868; otherwise, final and absolute judgment will then be given and awarded against him.

J. E. HAGOOD, c. c. p. Clerk's Office, Feb. 5, 1867.

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**PARKMAN'S LIVER AND BILIOUS BITTERS.**

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Dec 8, 1866

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Commissioner in Equity—R. A. THOMPSON.  
Coroner—W. J. Gantt.

Commissioners to Approve the Bonds of Public Officers—J. Norton, Jos. Burnett, J. H. Ambler, James Lawrence, Sam'l Reid.

Commissioners of the Poor—Dr. H. C. Miller, Chairman; Geo. R. Cherry, Secretary and Treasurer; J. B. Clayton, S. D. Keith, R. Craig, Sr.

Commissioners of Public Buildings—Rob't. A. Thompson, Chairman; J. E. Hagood, Secretary and Treasurer; W. E. Holcombe, M. P. Mitchell, P. J. Miller.

Commissioners of Free Schools—T. B. Mauldon, Chairman; W. E. Holcombe, Secretary and Treasurer; C. H. Spears, I. Wickliffe, H. H. Penny, Daniel Grice, James Burdine.

Magistrates—W. J. Gantt, W. C. Keith, J. R. Gossett, Thos. Dillard, J. C. Parsons, J. N. Arnold, Rodin Ruckley, J. B. Sanders, L. H. Vermer, Alvin Robins, W. H. Peronneau, Nimrod Sullivan, Edward Hughes, John Sharp, Joseph B. Reid, W. B. White, Leokard Rogers.

Commissioners of Roads—2d Regiment—G. W. Phillips, W. S. Visham, Thomas J. Steele, M. F. Mitchell, James I. Boyd, L. W. Lusk, S. M. Crawford, W. Pichford, S. E. Maxwell, William Bibb, Jr.

5th Regiment—F. A. Hoke, Chairman; E. H. Griffin, Treasurer; J. B. Clayton, Clerk; J. D. Gassaway, J. A. Billinger, Alex. Algood, Thos. R. Price, S. D. Keith, Henry Williams, J. T. Gossett, J. W. Singleton, Thos. Dillard.

Internal Revenue—H. A. H. Gibson, Assessor 2d Regiment, S. C. M. F. A. Hoke, Assessor 5th Regiment, S. C. M. J. W. Cobb, Collector.

### RECONSTRUCTED POST OFFICES.

POST OFFICE.	NAME OF POSTMASTER.
Pickens C. H.	Catherine T. Gibson
Pickensville	M. Folger
Walhalla	C. H. Isaacott
Fair Play	Bonj. R. Daughy
Arnold's Mills	Wm. McManhan
Hunter's Mills	Wm. Hunter, Jr.
Mill Creek	Mary J. Robins
Dauessville	Marcus A. Morgan
Eighteen Mile	Lemuel Hendricks
Table Mountain	Rebecca Reid
Bachelor's Retreat	Grief Crenshaw
Oakway	Mary Sanders
Snow Creek	Emory Moore
Georgie's Creek	James R. Spillers
Salubrity	Mary Bates
Five Mile	Mahala Thompson
Tunnel Hill	Turner Duncan
Clarendon	J. C. Miller
Eastatoe	F. C. McKinney

**DR. N. A. PRATT,**  
(SUCCESSOR TO PRATT & WILSON BROS.)  
Analytical and Consulting Chemist,  
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Analysis of Ores, Soils, Fertilizers, &c., made with greatest care and accuracy. Chemical advice given in all branches of the science, on moderate terms.

**DR. F. OLIN DANNELLY,**  
So well and favorably known throughout the State, is with me, and would be pleased to see his old friends, or receive any orders for Goods.  
March 20, 1867 26 1m

### Notice to Creditors.

**THE STATE OF SOUTH CAROLINA,** PICKENS—IN EQUITY. vs. Bill for Injunction. John B. Earle and others, vs. Marshalling Assets. UPON hearing the Bill in this case, and on motion of Mr. Earl, Complainant's Solicitor: It is ordered, that a Writ of Injunction do issue, to be directed to John B. Earle, claiming to be a creditor of W. Ransom Calhoun, restraining him from prosecuting his suit against Edward B. Calhoun, administrator de bonis non of W. Ransom Calhoun; that an Injunction be issued, to be directed to the said John B. Earle, Wm. A. Lay, Executor, and William H. Sargent, claiming to be creditors of Henry D. Calhoun, restraining them and each of them from prosecuting their suits against the said Edward B. Calhoun, as Administrator of Henry D. Calhoun; and that the said parties, the suing creditors, and all other creditors of W. Ransom Calhoun, and of Henry D. Calhoun, be enjoined, and they are hereby enjoined, from commencing suits at law, and from prosecuting suits already commenced against the said Edward B. Calhoun, as Administrator, for debts alleged to be due to them or either of them, from the said W. Ransom Calhoun and from the said Henry D. Calhoun.

ROBT. A. THOMPSON, c. c. p. Clerk's Office, March 18, 1867.

### WATCHES, CLOCKS AND JEWELRY.

THE SUBSCRIBER having an experience of many years in the business of repairing Clocks, Watches and Jewelry, and being generally in the confidence of the public, he is enabled to do all work as reasonable as possible. All work warranted, if well used. He will also give his attention to the repairing of Musical Instruments. His place of business is at WALHALLA, nearly opposite the Post Office.

F. M. MORGAN. April 4, 1867 28 3m—con

### TO CONSUMPTIVES.

Health in a few weeks by a very simple remedy, after having suffered for several years with a severe lung affection, and that dread disease Consumption—is anxious to make known to his fellow-sufferers the means of cure.

To all who desire it, he will send a copy of the prescription used (free of charge), with the directions for preparing and using the same, which they can use at home, and at all times, and at all places. It is a cure for Consumption, Asthma, Bronchitis, Croup, Cough, and all Throat and Lung Affections. The only object of the advertisement in sending the Prescription is to benefit the afflicted, and spread information which he conceives to be invaluable, and he hopes every sufferer will try his remedy, as it will cost them nothing, and may prove a blessing. Parties wishing the prescription, please, by return mail, please address REV. EDWARD A. WILSON, Williamsburg, Kings Co., New York.

May 6, 1867 31 1y

### THE STATE OF SOUTH CAROLINA,

PICKENS—IN THE COMMON PLEAS. Foreign Attachment. vs. E. A. Tate, Plaintiff, vs. F. M. MORGAN, Defendant.

WILLIAMS, the Plaintiff did, on the 12th day of March, 1867, file his declaration against the Defendant, (who, it is said, is absent from and without the limits of this State, and has neither wife nor attorney known within the same, upon whom a copy of the said declaration might be served: It is therefore ordered, that the said defendant do appear and plead thereto, on or before the 14th day of March, 1868; otherwise, final and absolute judgment will then be given and awarded against him.

J. E. HAGOOD, c. c. p. Clerk's Office, March 12, 1867.

### STEVENS HOUSE.

21, 23, 25 & 27, Broadway, N. Y.  
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THE STEVENS HOUSE is well and widely known to the travelling public. The location is especially suitable to merchants and business men; it is in close proximity to the business part of the city—is on the highway of Southern and Western travel—and adjacent to all the principal Railroad and Steamboat depots.

The STEVENS HOUSE has liberal accommodations for over 300 guests—it is well furnished, and possesses every modern improvement for the comfort and entertainment of its inmates. The rooms are spacious and well ventilated—provided with gas and water—the attendance is prompt and respectful—and the table is generously provided with every delicacy of the season, at moderate prices.

The rooms having been re-furnished and remodeled, are enabled to offer extra facilities for the comfort and pleasure of our guests.

GEO. C. CHASE & CO., Proprietors.

June 4, 1867 37 6m

### RELIGIOUS NOTICE.

THE following are the appointments of Rev. A. B. STEVENS, Presiding Elder for the Greenville District of the South Carolina Conference, M. E. Church, Third Quarter: Pickensville Circuit.—4th Sunday, and Saturday before, in July, at Bethlehem. Keweenaw Circuit.—1st Sunday, and Saturday before, in August, at Mount Bethel. Walhalla Circuit.—2d Sunday, and Saturday before, in August, at Double Springs. Seeca and Tugalo.—3d Sunday, and Saturday before, in August, at Center. Anderson Station.—4th Sunday, and Saturday before, in September. Anderson Circuit.—2d Sunday, and Saturday before, in September, at Providence. Pendleton Circuit.—3d Sunday, and Saturday before, in September, at Pendleton Village. July 16, 1867. 42

### Greenville & Columbia Railroad.

GENERAL SUPERINTENDENT'S OFFICE, COLUMBIA, Sept. 12, 1866.

THE Passenger Trains will be run over this Road daily, (Sundays excepted) until further notice, as follows:

Leave Columbia at	7 15 a m
Leave Alston at	9 05 "
Leave Newberry at	10 35 "
Arrive at Abbeville at	3 13 p m
" " Anderson at	6 10 "
" " Greenville at	6 40 "
Leave Greenville at	6 50 a m
" " Anderson at	6 30 "
" " Abbeville at	8 35 "
" " Newberry at	1 20 p m
Arrive at Alston at	2 45 "
" " Columbia at	4 40 "

The bridge at Alston being now completed, passengers and freight will be transported without delay. The extension of freights, by the discontinuance of the wagons and boats, will be largely reduced.

June 14, 1867 39 1f

### The Pavilion Hotel,

Charleston, S. C.

THE ABOVE POPULAR HOTEL

IS OPEN FOR THE

Accommodation of the Travelling Public.

BOARD, PER DAY, \$3.00.

MRS. H. L. BUTTERFIELD, Proprietress.

A. BUTTERFIELD, Superintendent.

Nov 12, 1866 9 1f

### Marriage Guide.

YOUNG'S GREAT PHYSIOLOGICAL WORK, of every one his own doctor, being a Private Instructor for Married Persons, or those about to marry, both Male and Female, in everything concerning the physiology and relations of our Sexual System, and the Production or Prevention of Offspring, including all the new discoveries never before given in the English language, by W. M. YOUNG, M. D. This is really a valuable and interesting work. It is written in plain language for the general reader, and is illustrated with upwards of one hundred engravings. All young married people, or those contemplating marriage, and having the least impediment to married life, should read this book. It discloses secrets that every one should be acquainted with. Still it is a book that must be locked up, and not lie about the house. It will be sent to any one on the receipt of fifty cents. Address DR. WM. YOUN